Quarter 3 Study Guide

8th Grade

1. What is a precedent? What precedents did Washington set?

Model for future actions

Washington was set many precedents: two terms in office, added under God to the oath, people addressed him as Mr. President, created a cabinet

1. What was Washington’s foreign policy? How did he feel about the French Revolution? The Native Americans?

Washington’s foreign policy was to stay out of foreign affairs. He Washington wanted to stay out of the French Revolution.

He treated Native Americans as if they were foreigners.

1. What are the differences between the Federalists and the Democratic Republicans? (Look back at your chart)

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| --- | --- |
| Federalists | Democratic-Republicans |
| -Hamilton | -Jefferson |
| -rule by the wealthy | -rule by the people |
| -focus on manufacturing | -focus on farming |
| -strong federal government | -strong state government |
| -loose interpretation of the Constitution | -strict interpretation of the Constitution |
| -British alliance | -French alliance |
| -Protective Tariffs | -Free Trade |
| -National Bank | -State Bank |

1. What were the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions? What does nullification mean?

Claimed that the Alien and Sedition Acts violated the Constitution

Nullification means- legally overturn

1. Define the Alien and Sedition Acts. Why were the acts controversial?

Alien Act- allowed Adams to imprison foreigners who he deemed dangerous

Sedition Acts- Made it a crime to speak or write criticisms of the government

States thought they were unconstitutional.

1. What problems occurred under Adams’ presidency? (Look back at Troubles for Adams chart)

-XYZ Affair

-impressment of American ships-

-war between France and Britain

1. XYZ Affair- Adams sent people to France to get them to stop taking our ships. They met with delegates, X, Y, Z. The French asked for a bribe to leave U.S. ships alone. This angered Adams and he prepared for war with France.
2. How did the Election of 1800 mark the peaceful transition of power?

Jefferson reached out to both political parties to unite them.

1. Summarize Marbury vs. Madison. What was significant about that case?

Marbury was supposed to be appointed as a judge, Madison was ordered by Jefferson not to deliver his commission. Marbury took his issue to the Supreme Court

Significance- gave the principle of judicial review- the judicial branch can declare a law unconstitutional

1. What was the Louisiana Purchase? How did we obtain the land? Who was it purchased from? Why was it a debated purchase?

Louisiana Purchase- U.S. bought the Louisiana Territory from France through a treaty

This was debated because the Constitution does not specifically state that a president has the power to purchase or add land

1. Define embargo and impressments

Embargo- an official government ban on trade

Impressment- the act of forcing men to serve in the military

1. How did Jefferson try to remain neutral? What was the Embargo Act? What was the Non-Intercourse Act?

He passed the Embargo Act- prohibiting trade with all countries

Non-Intercourse Act- prohibited trade with only Great Britain and France

1. What were the short-term and long-term consequences of the Embargo Act?

Short-Term- loss of jobs, lack of goods, no trading at all

Long-Term- creation of textile mills, more sectionalism

1. What were the causes of the War of 1812? What were the major battles? How did women, African Americans and Native Americans contribute to the war effort? What were the results of the War of 1812?

-Causes- Britain seizing U.S. ships (impressment) and aiding Native Americans in their fight against the U.S.

-Major Battles- Attack on Washington, Battle of New Orleans (Where Andrew Jackson became famous)

-Results- U.S. gained more respect from other countries, Americans have a sense of nationalism, settlement of the west increased

1. Define nationalism- loyalty to one’s country
2. What was the Monroe Doctrine? How did it change U.S. Foreign Policy? How did other nations react?

Monroe Doctrine- statement issued from the U.S. stated the U.S would recognized the independence of Latin America and would no longer tolerate colonization in the Americas

-The US wanted to show our power

1. What was the Industrial Revolution? How did it affect the U.S? What were some of the inventions? How did these inventions assist the U.S.? (Cities and benefits for farming)

Industrial Revolution was a time where there were many inventions created such as the cotton gin. Also there were major industrial developments (growth of factories and cities)

Inventions made farming more efficient

1. Define sectionalism- loyalty to a region (ex: North or South)
2. What changes occurred under Jackson’s presidency?

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1. What was the Trail of Tears?

Forced removal of Cherokee from their homes and land to out west during Andrew Jackson’s presidency

1. Define Manifest Destiny. How did it affect expansion of the U.S.?

Idea that country must expand to the Pacific Ocean. It encouraged expansion of the U.S.

1. What was the Mexican-American War? What were the results?

War fought over California and the New Mexico Territories

Many lives were lost, U.S. gained California, New Mexico, and that the Rio Grande would be the border between Mexico and Texas

\*created more sectionalism in the US

\*\*Be sure to look back at your quizzes to help you study\*\*